

ROANOKE AND SALEM Are rapidly growing together. Come and See.

# THE ROANOKE TIMES.

ROANOKE REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS IN 1890, \$17,666.069.

VOL. X.—NO. 320. ROANOKE, VA., TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1892. PRICE THREE CENTS

FOR RENT—TWO STORE ROOMS IN the front of the new Academy of Music. Suitable for cigar store, confectionery, ice cream parlor, drug store, station establishment, lunch room, first class buffet or other business. Will be fitted to suit tenant with built-in windows and plate glass fronts. For terms apply to J. D. LAZARUS, 702 Terry Building.

PIANO, FORTE AND ORGAN. W. DONALD JOHNSTON. Late of New England Conservatory of Music, will give instruction. Special attention to beginners. References given. For information call between 4 and 6 at studio, rooms 6 and 7 Masonic Temple, or address by mail. 925 1m.

CHRISTIAN & BARBEE, ALL NIGHT DRUG STORE. 924 1m.

NANCY HANKS BROKEN THE RECORDS. 2:05 3-4 BEATS THE RECORD. 911m.

DR. B. D. DOWNEY Has moved his office over the National Exchange Bank, corner Salem avenue and Jefferson street. Office hours 8 to 10 a. m. 12 to 1 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.

MISS LAURA DENNIS WILL RESUME her class in music Tuesday, September 27. Lessons given at the homes of pupils. Apply at 318 Church avenue.

DR. J. H. WALTHALL, HOMOEOPATHIST OF OVER THIRTY YEARS' PRACTICE OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO CITIZENS OF ROANOKE. OFFICE, OVER ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY, CAMPBELL STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND HENRY. 920 1m.

W. M. F. BAKER WILL OPEN ON OR ABOUT THE 10TH OF THIS MONTH WITH A FULL LINE OF CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, ETC. AT NO. 106 SALEM AVENUE, THREE DOORS ABOVE HENRY STREET. 971 1m.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

MISS RUTH COLEMAN, LATELY OF MEMPHIS, WILL RECEIVE PUPILS IN INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC AND VOICE CULTURE. SHE MAY BE SEEN OR ADDRESSED AT THE PONCE DE LEON HOTEL, A GRADUATE OF THE CONCORDIA COLLEGE OF MUSIC, LATE INSTRUCTOR OF INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC AT TUSCALOOSA (ALA.) FEMALE COLLEGE. REFERS BY PERMISSION TO PROF. W. M. HENNINGSEN, CLEVELAND, O.; PROF. CHAS. W. WRIGHT, CHICAGO, ILL.; MRS. YOUNG FULTON, NEW YORK, AND MR. J. D. HOBBS, ROANOKE, VA. 916 1m.

Money to loan on Roanoke real estate on the most reasonable terms and on very short notice. I have placed over \$100,000 during the past few months. James S. Groves, 22 Campbell street.

Mantels, grates, tiles and brass goods can be bought in great variety at Groves & Green, 22 Campbell street. If you are building a house see them; they have an elegant stock to select from and guarantee prices with any house in the United States.

MISS ELLA WILKINSON, Late of New England Conservatory, BOSTON, MASS.

Will teach in Roanoke, beginning August 29th. She will receive a limited number of pupils for private lessons in PIANO FORTE TECHNIQUE and VOICE CULTURE. The plan of work will be adapted in each case to the individual needs of the pupil; the length of time at the disposal and the end in view, as is not possible in a class of regular conservatory work. Special attention will be given to beginners in music.

Miss Wilkinson can be seen each day at from 11 to 12 o'clock at the warehouse of the Hobbie Music Company, 157 Salem avenue. 830 1m.

DR. CHAS. G. CANNADAY, DR. A. A. CANNADAY, Office for ladies at residence No. 2 Belmont street, eighth avenue, mont boulevard s. e. a. w. Hours 12 to 2 p. m. Telephone 245. Telephone 245.

DR. C. G. & A. A. CANNADAY, OFFICE AND CONSULTATION ROOMS, NO. 23 SALEM AVENUE. OFFICE HOURS FROM 9 A. M. TO 8 P. M. Office occupied by gentlemen at night to attend to orders. Office phone 245. 620 4m.

MERCHANTS' CAFE, 115 JEFFERSON STREET. Breakfast, 60c to 80c. Dinner, 12 to 20c. Supper, 6 to 8c. Services a la carte at all hours. Quotations fresh every day and served in all styles. 930 1m.

D. H. BARBOUR, D. H. MATSON, ROANOKE SANITARY PLUMBING COMPANY. Practical plumbers and gas-fitters. Dealers in all kinds of plumbers' and gas-fitters' supplies. Estimates made on the most improved and sanitary styles of plumbing. All work guaranteed. J. P. McELROY, president, No. 10 South Jefferson street, Roanoke. 136 1m.

## THE CHICKERING PIANO

FACTORY PRICES, EASY PAYMENTS, Guaranteed by Hobbie Music Co., 157 SALEM AVENUE. 1917

## STEVENSON HERE

He Addresses a Large Crowd.

5,000 PEOPLE HEAR HIM.

He Expounds the Principles of Democracy.

The Distinguished Visitor Arrived in the City Sunday Night—Met at the Depot By About Three Hundred People. Taken to Hotel Roanoke—Driven Around the City Yesterday—Reception in the Afternoon—Escorted to the Tabernacle at Night by the Band—Stevenson's Great Speech—The Tariff and Force Bills Discussed—Off For Bristol.

Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, accompanied by Mrs. A. E. Stevenson, arrived in the city on Sunday evening at 7:30. The depot platform was thickly lined with expectant expectators numbering at least 300 people. The party was conducted to the rear exit of the depot. Five carriages were in attendance and the distinguished party were at once driven to Hotel Roanoke and shown to the suite of apartments allotted for their use.

So eager were many to interview the Democratic candidate for Vice-President that the corridors of Hotel Roanoke were filled with visitors early yesterday morning. Immediately after breakfast the General, with Mrs. A. E. Stevenson, held a reception to a large number of visitors in room No. 3 of the hotel. The General and wife, accompanied by Capt. M. M. Rogers and Miss Taylor, were driven first to the captain's residence and afterward to Mill Mountain. The morning was perfect, the air exhilarating, which, added to the lovely scenery the party viewed during their ascent, made the drive most enjoyable.

The party visited Hotel Rockledge and the observatory and returned to Hotel Roanoke for lunch.

A hand-shaking reception was held in the parlors during the afternoon. Numbers availed themselves of this opportunity to meet Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson, coming singly, in twos and in crowds.

Democratic enthusiasm was particularly exhibited in one supporter from North Carolina. He had seen the General at Winston, which so aroused the political fire in his breast that he must needs come to Roanoke and see the General once more. He was very much excited and endeavored to engage the candidate in a political harangue. The General was very much amused at the fellow's pertinacity.

Mr. Stevenson was most courteous and dignified in his bearing, entering with interest into all topics of conversation with ease, fluency and grace. Mrs. Stevenson won the admiration of all by her pleasing demeanor and the kindly interest she displayed in everything concerning the city. Although suffering from a cold the General reassured his visitors by promising that it would not deter his speech.

Among his visitors was a deputation from the citizens of Bristol, who insisted on the General stopping at their city on his way to Shelbyville, Ind., and delivering a speech. The General promised to do providing that suitable arrangements could be perfected. This was done and the party left on a special train last night for Bristol, where Mr. Stevenson speaks to day.

In conversation with a Times reporter Mrs. Stevenson said that although she heard of Roanoke she expected but an ordinary country town, and she was unable to describe her astonishment and delight on seeing a city of such dimensions.

A committee, namely, Rush U. Derr, had been appointed to go to Lynchburg to wait upon Senator Daniel to invite his presence in Roanoke. Although the Senator is suffering from throat trouble Mr. Derr prevailed upon him to accept the invitation.

The Democratic committee received a telegram to this effect and met Senator Daniel, who arrived on the 4:30 train. A warm reception was accorded the Senator when he reached the hotel.

Paul C. Edmunds, who also arrived on Sunday night, was warmly welcomed and shook hands with numerous friends. At 7:45 last night the members of the Central Democratic Club, headed by the Machine Works band, marched to the hotel and escorted the whole party in carriages to the Tabernacle.

There were fully five thousand people at the tabernacle when General Stevenson and his party arrived there. The speakers were greeted with cheers as they ascended the platform.

Mayor Trout called the vast assemblage to order, and then introduced Hon. Paul Edmunds, candidate for Congress from this district. Mr. Edmunds made a short address, in which he introduced Gen. A. E. Stevenson. Mr. Stevenson spoke as follows:

"MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: For the courteous terms in which I have been presented to this vast audience by your distinguished chairman I am profoundly grateful. I am grateful to you, my fellow-citizens, my fellow-Democrats, for the cordial welcome you have given to me to this beautiful city. Whatever may be the result of the great contest in which we are engaged, the recollection of this hour and this greeting will never be



HON. A. E. STEVENSON.

forgotten. I do not feel that to-night I stand before strangers—we are all American citizens, all living under one flag, all protected by one Constitution.

"By an act of generosity which has become historic, the Old Dominion comes to the general government their grand area, stretching westward to the Mississippi, and others out of which have been carved mighty States. From one of these States, the greatest of them all, the great State of Illinois, I come back to the Old Dominion, the mother of us all. I stand before you to-night not as a stranger, but as a fellow citizen, and as a fellow-Democrat of this great country. During the short time I shall address you I shall endeavor to indicate to you some of the reasons why, in my judgment, your interest and the interest of all the people of this country will be subserved by the election of Grover Cleveland to the Presidential chair and the restoration of the Democratic party to power.

"It must not be forgotten that the administration of Grover Cleveland was confessedly an honest administration of the general government. Under that administration no scandals in appointments to office took place; under that administration the bonds of the government of the United States were paid at maturity; under that administration we had peace all over the country, and there has been no period since the close of the war, or at any time after our war, that so many Northern emigrants and so much Northern capital found its way into the Southern States as during the administration of President Cleveland. Why? For the reason that all of the Southern States had their governments in their own hands and their was protection to property; protection to life and therefore millions and millions of Northern capital sought investment in the Southern States, and you will remember, fellow-citizens that for the last two years of Mr. Cleveland's administration a question was asked and this was what it was, What shall be done with the surplus revenue of the government?"

"This was an important inquiry for the reason that the revenue of the Government exceeded the expenditures of the Government more than one hundred millions of dollars a year. Under the wise, the honest, the economical administration of President Cleveland, as I have said, the revenues exceeded its expenditures more than one hundred millions of dollars, so that the question was, What shall be done with the surplus revenue? And when he retired from office, and the Government was turned over to his Republican successor on the 4th day of March, 1889, a little less than one hundred millions of dollars was in the Treasury.

"We have now had three and a half years of Republican administration and the question is no longer, 'What shall be done with the surplus revenue of the Government?' but the question is where shall the Government obtain revenues, with which to meet its current expenditures? And it is a fact that the Treasury of the United States to-day is confronted with bankruptcy. What has caused this is a question that should come home to every honest voter, whatever may have been his party before. In my judgment the bankruptcy which threatens the Treasury to day is caused, first, by the reckless, the unnecessary and unwise appropriations made by the Fifty-first Congress, a Republican Congress, the first Congress which has gone into history as a billion dollar Congress.

"In the second place, because of the McKinley bill, the tariff law, by which the Government of the United States has been defrauded of fifty millions of dollars of revenue. This is one of the causes why, as I have said, there is a deficit, there will be a deficit in the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury estimating the income of the revenue of the Government for the present fiscal year, and the probable expenditures for the same year there will be a deficit of fifty-two millions of dollars. McKinley tariff law, as I have said to you, has deprived the Government of the United States of this immense revenue.

"How? First, by increasing the tariff taxes, increasing the duty on imports so high as to exclude foreign goods from our markets, and thereby depriving the Government Treasury of the revenues necessary for the purpose of carrying on the Government. Secondly, allowing the home manufacturer to increase the price of his goods to the consumer just in proportion as the tariff has been in-

creased by the Republican Congress. But, it has been said, to you I suppose it is here, as it is with us, that foreign governments pay the tariff tax, that somehow or other foreign governments pay their tariff tax.

"Some of you people know what tariff means, but just for the sake of the boys here I will tell them what it means—it means, boys, 'tax.' and when we speak of import duties, custom duties, tariff duties, it always means taxes—and taxes always at all times and under all circumstances come out of the pockets of the people of this country. I said to you that it is a part of the contention of our Republican friends that foreign governments pay this tariff tax and that our Government is absolutely supported by foreign governments. I want to give you an illustration of that and then we will see about it. In the State of Illinois there lived not far from where I lived a Republican who was a confirmed believer in the McKinley tariff bill.

"He had heard his Republican Congressman say that the foreign government paid its tariff taxes and he believed it. He went over to England, and while there he bought one dozen pairs of socks. He paid a small consideration for them, and when he came home, that is when he reached New York, he found that he had to pay a tariff tax, or an import tax amounting to \$2.25. He paid it reluctantly, and then sat down and wrote to his Republican Congressman a letter, and told him about the fact that he had bought the socks very cheap in London. He paid the \$2.25 and knew that he would get it back because the consumer did not have the tax, 'but now, Mr. Congressman,' said he, 'to what foreign government shall I apply to get back my \$2.25?'"

"(Voice: 'Hit them again, old man!') 'That is all right, but I don't like the old man part of it. Now, my fellow-citizens, I refer to that because it is absolutely unsurpassed; it shows the absurdity of the statement that foreign governments pay the taxes. The man who buys the last purchaser is the one who pays this tariff tax. I will give you a little illustration on that point that occurred when my distinguished friend, Mr. Tucker, and I were members of the same Congress, and I am always glad to associate myself with an honorable gentleman like he is. A bill was introduced in the House by a Democratic member of Congress for the purpose of taking the tariff tax off of quinine. I do not know whether it is used much down here or not; but out in Illinois on the creeks quinine is legal tender.

"We are compelled to use a great deal of it, and we thought that it would be a good idea to take the tariff tax off of quinine. That bill met with the hearty support of every Democrat. While the bill was pending there was but one establishment in the United States engaged in manufacturing quinine, and that was Powers & Weightman, in Philadelphia. One of the representatives of that firm came on and told me, and he told some other members of Congress, 'If you pass that bill it will ruin us.' I tell you the honest truth, I was more concerned about the parties who used it, and I thought we had better pass that bill, and we did pass that bill.

"The tariff tax was taken entirely off of quinine and what has been the result? This, you can buy seven times as much quinine to-day for one dollar as you did before. Why? For the simple reason that now when you pay one dollar you get a dollar's worth of quinine, instead of 20 cents, with 80 cents going into the pocket of the protected tariff reformers. I do not know any better illustration of it than that. Powers & Weightman, of Philadelphia, are still in business. I do not know how much money they are making now, but I will venture to say they are making ten times as much money as any mechanic or laborer or professional man in this country to-day.

"There is an illustration now under the McKinley tariff bill. Our Republican friends claim great credit for having taken the tariff off of, or reduced the price of sugar, by which you buy more pounds for your dollar than you did before. That is true, but in the same bill is a provision that requires that there shall be paid for fifteen years \$10,000,000 a year out of the Treasury, which means out of the pockets of the taxpayers of this country, for the purpose of protecting another industry in this country at the expense of the consumers of sugar, and under the same bill the high protective tariff party stands upon dangerous ground when they undertake to teach the people any-

thing in regard to the tariff by object lessons, because there is a danger that the people of this country may inquire if by taking the tariff tax off of sugar you can buy more pounds of sugar for \$1.

"Why would not the same blessed result follow if you reduce the tariff and take the tariff off of clothing, wollen clothing, boots and shoes and all the other necessities of life?

"My fellow-citizens, I will not detain you by a discussion of the tariff question. There is another question of yet greater importance, but I cannot pass from the discussion of this question without answering one objection. The Republicans have insisted for years that high protective tariff laws mean high wages to the laborer; means high wages to the mechanic, to all men who earn their bread by daily toil.

"They have repeated this year after year and men who earn their daily bread by daily toil in many parts of the country have gone to the polls and voted for the Republican ticket, and have kept the Republican party in power. What is their contention then? That a high tariff means high wages. Let me tell you that is not true. The only effect of the tariff upon wages is to diminish, to lessen, to decrease the purchasing power of the ages. How? By increasing the tariff, by increasing the tax, by increasing the cost of the necessities of life they deprive the dollar that is earned by the hard laborer of its full purchasing power. I said to you and I desire that you may remember it, that the only effect of the tariff upon wages is to lessen the purchasing power of the wages, and it is not true, as they contend, because we have one tariff that is universal in the United States, and you know, as I know, that in California and Colorado and in the newly settled portions of this country wages are double, and in some cases treble, to what they are in the older parts of the country, because wages are not controlled by the tariff, but by the great law of demand and supply, and which is universal and above all legislation.

"One word more—when you are told, I address myself especially to mechanics and laborers and all men who earn their bread by daily toil, that when you are told that the high tariff means high wages, remember this, in 1846 a Democratic Congress passed a low tariff bill, which was amended in 1857, which was known in this country as the low tariff law up to 1861; it was passed by a Democratic Congress and approved by a Democratic President and has gone into history as the low tariff law. In that bill the average rate of tariff taxes was but 19 per cent.

"Now, a Republican Congress has passed what was known as the Moyle tariff bill, in 1861 and 1862, by which the tariff taxes were to 35 per cent, and by a subsequent Republican Congress, because the Republican party had the sole control of all departments of the Government, and by the election of the Forty-fourth Congress the tariff taxes were constantly increased, until the average rate of tariff taxes was 47 per cent. Then, in 1890, when the Republican party had control of the House, and had control of the Senate, and had control of the executive, and had control, in fact, of all the departments of the Government, they passed the McKinley bill, by which the tariff taxes were again increased to 60 per cent, 80 per cent, and 100 per cent, and in some instances 130 per cent, upon the necessities of life. Now tell me, you men who earn your bread by your daily toil, have your wages gone up year by year? Has this tariff tax of 90 per cent, and more than 100 per cent, sent your wages up?

"And when you are told by Republican orators and Republican newspapers that high tariff means high wages to the laborers of this country ask them why it is that the tariffs have gone up year after year, increasing the cost of the necessities of life to the consumer, why it is that the wages of the people have not gone up in proportion. Now, my fellow-citizens, I leave that subject with you. I want to say a few words on another subject that I do not hesitate to say is of more importance to the people of this beautiful city of Roanoke, and more importance to the people of the old commonwealth of Virginia, of more importance to all of the people of the Southern States than a hundred tariff bills. I refer to the force bill.

"Since I came from my home in Illinois and came into the old North State I have heard it said that the force bill was a dead issue. I have heard that there were men who whispered in the ears of men who have heretofore been Democrats that the force bill was a dead issue, and that it was only sprung upon the people by a Democrat for the purpose of frightening them back into the ranks of the Democratic party. You will pardon me for saying, if there is within the sound of my voice to-night, one man, Democrat or Republican or Third party man, who believes that the force bill is a dead issue, then cross the Blue Ridge Mountains, cross the Ohio river into Illinois, Indiana and New York and Iowa, attend a Republican meeting, listen to a Republican orator, and you will find out whether the force bill is a dead issue or not.

"You will come back to Virginia impressed with the fact that whatever they may tell you here for the purpose of lulling you into security that there in those States where they expect Republican majorities and Republican Congressmen and Republican electoral votes, that there the force bill is a issue and a very living issue at that. (Laughter.) Well, now I want to tell you that this is no laughing matter. This is a matter of some solemnity. I don't care to talk to anybody who regards it as a matter of amusement. Have you forgotten the days of reconstruction?

"You may have forgotten, but I will tell you that there are gray-headed men in this audience who remember the days of reconstruction in South Carolina, Louisiana and Alabama, into whose very memory is buried the recollection of what the Southern people endured during the days of carpet bag domination. I don't desire to be misunderstood when I use the term carpet bagger. I don't mean the man who came from the North to live with

## GROVER ACCEPTS.

His Letter Made Public Yesterday.

TOPICS OF THE DAY DISCUSSED.

The Ex-President Writes a Lengthy Epistle.

He Commences on the Tenth Question and Reiterates His Former Declarations in Regard to That Measure—His Views on the Money Question—Public Officials Are the Agents of the People—Pensions for Those Who Deserve Them—The Force Bill—Construction of the Nicaragua Canal—Other Issues of the Campaign.

New York, Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Following is the letter of Grover Cleveland accepting the nomination as the Democratic candidate for President of the United States:

"To Hon. William L. Wilson and Others, Committee, etc. 'GENTLEMEN: In responding to your formal notification of my nomination to the Presidency by the National Democracy I hope I may be permitted to say at the outset that continued reflection and observation have confirmed in me my adherence to the opinions, which I have heretofore plainly and publicly declared, touching questions involved in the canvass.

"This is a time, above all others, when these questions should be considered in the light afforded by sober apprehension of principles upon which our government is based, and a clear understanding of the relation it bears to the people for whose benefit it was created. We shall thus be supplied with a test by which the value of any proposition relating to the maintenance and administration of our government can be ascertained, and by which the justice and honesty of every political question can be judged. If doctrines or theories are presented which do not satisfy this taste, loyal Americanism must pronounce them false and mischievous. Protection of the people in the exclusive use and enjoyment of their property and earnings concededly constitutes the especial purpose and mission of our free government.

"This design is so interwoven with the structure of our plan of rule, that failure to protect citizens in such use and enjoyment or their unjustifiable diminution by the government itself is a betrayal of the people's trust. We have, however, undertaken to build a great nation upon a plan especially our own. To maintain it, and to furnish through its agency means for the accomplishment of national objects, the American people are willing, through federal taxation, to surrender part of their earnings and income. Tariff legislation presents a familiar form of federal taxation. Such legislation results as surely in a tax upon the daily life of our people as a tribute paid directly into the hands of the tax gatherer.

"We feel the burden of these tariff taxes too palpably to be persuaded by any sophistry that they do not exist, or are paid by foreigners. Such taxes, representing diminution of property and rights of the people, are only justifiable when laid and collected for the purpose of maintaining our Government and furnishing means for the accomplishment of its legitimate purposes and functions. This is a taxation under the operation of tariff for revenue. It accords with the professions of American free institutions, and its justice and honesty answer the test supplied by the correct appreciation of the principles upon which these institutions rest.

"This theory of tariff legislation manifestly enjoins strict economy in public expenditures and their limitation to legitimate public uses, inasmuch as it exhibits as absolute extortion any exaction, by way of taxation, from the substance of the people beyond the necessities of a careful and proper administration of the government. Opposed to this theory the dogma is now boldly presented that tariff taxation is justifiable for the express purpose and intent of thereby promoting special interests and enterprises. Such a proposition is so clearly contrary to the spirit of our constitution and so directly encourages disturbance by selfishness and greed of patriotic sentiment, that its statement would rudely shock our people if they had not already been inordinately allured from the safe landmarks of principle.

"Never have honest desire for national growth, patriotic devotion to the country and sincere regard for those who toil been so betrayed by the support of a pernicious doctrine. In its behalf the plea that our infant industries should be fostered did service until discredited by our stalwart growth; then followed the exigencies of terrible war which made our people heedless of opportunities for ulterior schemes afforded by their willing and patriotic payment of unprecedented tribute; and now, after a long period of peace, when our overburdened countrymen ask for relief and restoration to a fuller enjoyment of their incomes and earnings, they are met by the claim that tariff taxation for the sake of protection is an American system, the continuance of which is necessary in order that high wages may be paid to our workmen and a home

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